

New York Tribune

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald testified that in his opinion Harry K. Thaw was a paranoiac and that it would be dangerous to set him at liberty. Theodore Roosevelt deferred issuing the third party call, but said it would be ready in a few days. The Fairmount delegates returned from Baltimore bitter against Bryan, Governor Dix saying he hoped he would bolt. The Master Builders Association said that while women would be admitted to its trade school, soon to be opened, they would attend only to learn the business side of building work. Outgoing ships had little difficulty in clearing, and the union committee of the striking engine room had debated the advisability of conceding defeat. The Fresh Air "Smile Train" took away to the country a throng of happy youngsters from the tenement house districts. Eight suffragists announced themselves ready to start in automobiles for a whirlwind spellbinding tour of Long Island.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft and family left Washington for their summer home at Beverly, Mass. Members of the Democratic National Committee said the plan and scope of the Wilson campaign would depend largely on whether or not Theodore Roosevelt insisted on running as a third party candidate. A. Platt Andrew resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to President Taft he attacked the methods of Secretary MacVeagh. The Senate at Washington agreed to the appropriation which provides \$1,350,000 for state militia encampments. The House chemical committee reported that the union committee of the striking engine room had debated the advisability of conceding defeat. The Fresh Air "Smile Train" took away to the country a throng of happy youngsters from the tenement house districts. Eight suffragists announced themselves ready to start in automobiles for a whirlwind spellbinding tour of Long Island.

FOREIGN.—The British Board of Trade inquiry on the loss of the Titanic was terminated. Lord Mersey's report, it was said, would be ready within a "reasonable time." The International Radio-Telegraph Conference, in London, terminated its labors and adopted a series of recommendations regulating the use of "wireless" at sea. The Costa Rica government sent a request to Washington for the loan of the services of Colonel Canales and his Panama Canal staff to devise plans for building harbors and forts on the Pacific Coast of that country. Anti-French feeling in Morocco was reported to be on the increase. Mexican federal and rebels at Bachimba began at dawn; the rebels at latest advice were holding their position. The Cuban reported making an effort to reach Guantanamo, with the intention of surrendering to the American authorities there.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Thunderstorms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 63.

DEMOCRACY AND BANKING REFORM.

Says the Democratic platform: We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the "money trust."

Are those the views of the scholarly gentleman at the head of the Democratic ticket? Are his financial ideas so hazy as those in this characteristically Bryanistic paragraph? It means that the Democratic party under the Nebraska guidance is against the so-called Aldrich plan and has nothing else to offer in its place.

"Such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed" is a mere empty phrase. The man who wrote it has not the least idea of how the relief is to be accomplished. There is opposition to the Aldrich plan, but it is intelligent. In place of constructive suggestions are only vague words about temporary relief in localities and no domination by the "money trust." The country is invited to throw away all that has been done to bring about monetary reform and put itself at the disposition of that bright financial intellect which conceived the government guarantee of bank deposits—a plan, by the way, which Mr. Bryan unparentally and incontinently abandons in his latest personally prepared platform.

The worst of it is that Mr. Bryan's party is just as woefully intellectually on the subject of banking and finance as Mr. Bryan himself. It is no accident that it has gone through two campaigns advocating free silver coinage and one advocating the government guarantee of bank deposits. Its financial conceptions are infantile. If it is to administer the affairs of the nation the business men of the country will have to begin with the a, b, c's of banking to teach it what is needed to give the country something better than the crude and clumsy machinery which it now possesses.

Has Candidate Wilson no more delicate views than those of his party's platform? He should speak out on this subject. One of the biggest problems before the country to-day is the adoption of an effective banking and currency system. Bryanite density in Congress, coupled with financial ignorance

in the Presidential chair, would be a catastrophe.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform, having been prepared under Mr. Bryan's eye, is naturally in great measure a recast of the platform of 1908. Eastern Democrats who thought the Denver convention's declarations far too radical when Mr. Bryan stood on them will now be expected to applaud the same ideas when they are subscribed to by an Eastern candidate.

On the tariff issue the platform makers had to be a little vaguer than they were four years ago. A Democratic House of Representatives has been applying contradictory theories in revising the present schedules, and the convention could not afford to go too far into particulars. It therefore declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only, with "material reductions" in the duties on the necessities of life. The Democratic majority in the House has tangled itself up by insisting on a duty on wool—one necessary of life—while taking the entire duty of sugar—another necessary. If there is to be a tariff for revenue only, it ought to fall on those articles on which revenue can be most conveniently collected, no matter whether they are necessities or not. Any other plan introduces outside considerations, which are at war with the strict revenue-only theory. But the plain and frank declaration in the platform, the candidate is its hearty supporter, the free-trade members of the party would clamor for its enactment into law, and it is certain that in case of Democratic success no consideration would be shown in tariff legislation to the protection principle and the welfare of American labor and industry.

There are two new planks of importance in the platform, both dealing with novel issues. The first pledges the Democratic party to the selection of all delegates to national conventions through state primaries. It thus seeks to make the partial experiment of this year universal and permanent. But the platform suggests no adequate means of checking the scandalous abuses of the primary system so prevalent last spring. It hints at a restriction of the size of political contributions to a "reasonable maximum." But if the primary system is not to be abolished as far more dangerous than serviceable its employment ought to be hedged about with drastic provisions compelling the publication of all receipts and expenditures, forbidding corporation contributions and limiting contributions from any one person to a specified sum of small proportions. The Democratic platform invites a repetition in 1916 of the deplorable excesses of 1912, and in so doing affronts a multitude of intelligent citizens.

The declaration favoring a single Presidential term may be regarded as a step in the right direction, though a very faulty one. The Tribune heartily approves the single term, but it believes that the present term should be lengthened to six years, so that a President would have more opportunity to develop his administrative policies than he has now. It would have been far better if the platform makers had definitely favored the two-year extension, but the declaration against re-election is a recognition of the increasing demand for an amendment to the Constitution accomplishing this object.

NO PLACE FOR IT.

Governor Wilson's nomination by the Democracy is already having its effect on the third party movement. Governor Osborn of Michigan, one of the "seven little Governors," has declared his intention of supporting Wilson. The Progressive Republican League of Minnesota, according to its president, will follow the same course. "Bolters from the Republican party who have left it for the sake of radical principles will agree with Governor Osborn when he says that there is no necessity for a new political party." Those who honestly wish to see radicalism triumph will not consent to have its forces divided. To nominate a third candidate would sacrifice the interests of radicalism to the personal ambition of that third candidate or to the needs of the "Progressive" bosses who have control of the Republican machinery in certain states.

Morally, Progressives like Governor Osborn and like those of Minnesota who oppose a third party movement on the ground that it would result in mere shooting in the air are in a better position than those who, as in South Dakota, propose to keep control of the Republican party machine while exhibiting their disloyalty to the Republican party's national candidates. Progressives of the Osborn kind are honest enough and courageous enough to leave their party openly when they are no longer in sympathy with it. The other kind propose to act dishonorably. They play to support a movement for the defeat of the Republican national candidates while themselves remaining within the Republican party. They lack the courage to come out in the open. They are unwilling to sacrifice nominal regularity, their control of the Republican machinery, election patronage and the Republican party's place on the ballot in their states for the sake of the principles about which they make so much noise.

If there is to be a third party after their plan it will wear a mask in the states where it is strongest. It will be a thing of false pretences in a large part of the Union. It will not have the honesty to come out and call itself the Progressive party wherever the Roosevelt faction possesses the Republican party machinery. There is dignity in a bolt for the sake of principles. But there is no dignity in calling a movement a bolt for the sake of principles when it is merely a factional fight for the control of party machinery. The third party won't be a party at all if the colonel allows the interests of his professional political supporters to be consulted in its formation. It won't even have the same name all over the country. It will be part inside the Republican party, and treacherously there, and part outside of it. It will be part under cover and part in the open. If the colonel cannot command the support of convinced radicals like Governor Osborn and the Minnesota Progressives who see principles, not machinery, in this fight he had better not run.

By keeping in the Democracy all the Bryan Democrats and taking over to it the Bryan Republicans the Wilson candidacy will also tighten the purse strings which would have to be loosened for a third party. The Roosevelt movement has already cost its financial backers a large sum, placed by common report at not less than \$5,000,000. If it had a chance of success at the polls no doubt a great deal more money would be forthcoming. But the satisfaction of the

Bryan wing of the Democracy with the result in Baltimore disposes of its prospects. Few of the practical men who have been supplying funds hitherto will care to go still deeper into their pockets when defeat stares them so frankly in the face.

BRYAN DID IT.

It requires courage to abandon a long treasured prejudice, and the complete clarity of vision, his knowledge of the forces with which "The New York World" and "The Evening Post" have valued their former contention that nothing of saving value to the Democracy could possibly come out of Lincoln, Neb., requires appropriate record and commendation. "The World" retracted a misapprehension of many years when it said enthusiastically yesterday morning:

Mr. Bryan was the hero of the Baltimore convention. There can be no doubt of that. Whether in all things wisely, whether in all things unselfishly, whether in all things loyally devoted to Governor Wilson, it was his courage, his clearness of vision, his knowledge of the forces with which he had to contend and his splendid mental and physical endurance that gained the day.

"The Evening Post" is equally generous in its admission of Mr. Bryan's controlling part in the Wilson victory. It said yesterday:

What is certain is that Mr. Bryan had the political genius and the personal boldness, first to detect and then to shatter the plans of Murphy and his fellow cozeners, and so to free the convention from the dead hand of manipulators and traders, and open the way to the triumph of Governor Wilson.

The example of "The World" and "The Evening Post" shines nobly in contrast with the grudging comments of two of their former associates in the effort to deny Mr. Bryan any capacity whatever for intelligent leadership or valuable party service. "The Times" feebly insisted yesterday that Mr. Wilson did not "owe his nomination to Mr. Bryan," and "The Sun" bluntly asserted that "Governor Wilson enters the campaign owing not one copper's worth of political debt to Mr. Bryan, who with a preconceived programme of domination or destruction played his own viperish game with 'consummate skill until it was detected.' Of course, that is an obvious misstatement of the facts, inasmuch as what-ever game of his own Mr. Bryan was playing he had at the same time to play Governor Wilson's game, and play it so strongly as to lead to Wilson's nomination.

An impartial study of the proceedings of the Baltimore convention will show that Mr. Bryan was the single dominating personal influence there. Its work was largely his work, and that conclusion stands out so plainly that even long-doubting Thomases like "The World" and "The Evening Post" have felt impelled to recognize and applaud the indubitable results of the "Powerless Commoner's" leadership.

THE TAIL OF THE TICKET.

The Democratic National Convention emphasized its conviction that Governor Wilson is a radical radical by nominating for Vice-President a man who has been generally accepted as a moderate radical. It is the rule to gratify the minority element in naming a Vice-Presidential candidate, and as Governor Marshall had figured earlier as an aspirant for the Presidency not so advanced as either Wilson or Clark, but yet a little further to the front than either Harmon or Underwood, the lot naturally fell on him as a suitable moderate.

The convention may not have known what it was doing when it thus balanced off the national ticket. Our former neighbor "The Times" assured its readers yesterday that "Mr. Wilson is not a radical; he is a moderate Progressive." If that be so, Governor Marshall probably ought to be classified as a docile conservative and Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood as hide-bound reactionaries. The convention, however, did not have the benefit of "The Times's" classifications. It took Governor Wilson to be the embodiment of its own radical spirit, and its members will be sadly disillusioned if he turns out to be no radical at all, but only a progressive moderate or moderate Progressive.

Mr. Marshall has been a disappointment as Governor of Indiana. He thundered tremendously in the index before getting into office, but in the three and a half years of his administration he has accomplished little or nothing. He has not freed Indiana from the grip of the Taggart machine, backed by the brewery interests, and he confessed whimsically not long ago that he had become a mere cipher in party councils. He has done nothing to put Indiana into the list of Progressive states, his work as Governor bearing no comparison in fruitfulness with that of Governor Harmon in Ohio. He is a good talker and can turn out biting epigrams, but there has been no bite in his political programme. The Vice-Presidential nomination has come to him only because he interposed no successful obstacles to a continuation of the Hon. "Tom" Taggart's reactionary regime. He will add little strength to the Democratic national ticket in Indiana or elsewhere.

"RED BLOOD" ON THE FOURTH.

There is little room for sympathy, or even patience, with the pretence, still heard here and there, that there is nothing in a "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July to appeal effectively to "red blood"; and that in order to make that appeal we must have a "old-fashioned celebration," with endless din and racket and raked nerves, firecrackers and fies, toy pistols and tenniscups. Such arguments rest on the untenable assumption that nothing is impressive which does not appeal to the primitive rather than to the enlightened sensibilities of mankind. Logically extended, they would see in a prizefight or a gladiatorial combat the favorite form of controversy, and would regard as the highest form of patriotic expression a whoop, an hurrah and a screaming of the eagle.

From such conceptions we dissent. Yet we cannot be unkindful of the temptation or the provocation to them which has now and then arisen in the too neutral and negative character of efforts for a "safe and sane" Fourth. It is highly desirable that there should be no brutal firecrackers and bombs and toy pistols and cannon. But something must be provided in their place which will adequately fill it. If not, we shall do well to remember the parable of the man who had a devil cast out, but whose last state became worse than his first because of failure to refill the vacant room with a better tenant. It is natural and suitable enough for those who can do so to spend the day in automobile, or yachting, or on a golf course, though that will not be celebrating the day. But the multitude cannot do those things,

and they want to do something of a specifically appropriate character. What are they to do, or what is to be done for them, which will appeal to their "red blood" and which will yet be "safe and sane?"

That is the question which demands a positive rather than a merely negative answer. It is life to tell people what they must not do unless at the same time they are told of something equally acceptable which they may do. That, we think, is not only practicable but is being done with increasing success year by year in New York and elsewhere. It is possible to provide music, pageantry and games which will be devoid of danger to property, limb or life, will accord with the spirit of the day and yet agreeably stir the red blood of youth.

VANIMAN'S LACK.

Vaniman had not, through study or practice, acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to build an airship that would meet the approval of airship engineers who have shown by their successes that they know their trade. Dr. Paul F. Gans, who has built an airship in Germany to cross the Atlantic Ocean, saw the Vaniman airship last summer and condemned it for the purposes for which it was designed. He said that from an engineering point of view it was deficient. Mr. Vaniman constructed his dirigible bag of home fabrics which had never demonstrated their efficiency.

Despite this fact he announced a new theory of testing to hold the gas, which is the airship's sustaining power, by compressing it whenever natural forces caused the gas to contract. In connection with this it is important to remember that Count Zeppelin, Major Farasol and all the leading airship builders of Europe insure the safety of their gas by exactly the reverse of Mr. Vaniman's method—that is, by providing appliances which automatically prevent anything like compression of the gas inside of the gas bag beyond a certain safe point. Of course, a mere cloth bag has to be kept perfectly taut whenever the gas shrinks, in order that the bag may present a stiff surface and thereby be steered. It is evident that Mr. Vaniman was compressing his gas by inflating his air balloons inside of the gas bag to keep the big bag taut, and that the inside pressure which he brought about in this way strained the gas envelope too severely. The natural consequence would be that the bag would burst. Escaping hydrogen gas would come in contact with a spark from the motor, or any electricity in the steel frame explodes with the force of dynamite. This is what undoubtedly happened to the Vaniman airship. Mr. Vaniman was a bold man, who built his airship solely on his nerve.

When Speaker Clark said on Tuesday, "I lost the nomination solely through the 'vile and malicious slanders of Colonel William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska,'" he was too modest by half. For the loss of the nomination Mr. Clark and his managers were themselves primarily to blame. The Speaker would have won at Baltimore if he and his counselors had possessed the rudiments of political intelligence.

Governor Dix thinks Wilson will win. Perhaps he expects to help him by running on the ticket with him in New York.

President Gomez of Cuba has now been charged with organizing and fomenting an insurrection against himself and of improperly using \$1,000,000 of public funds. Pretty soon some one will accuse him of robbing a church parson, and then we shall have to esteem him, in the words of A. Ward's Shaker Elder, "a man of sin."

No more bolting for Hearst. And he is an expert on third parties.

Colonel Harvey can again hoist the once revered name to the head of the editorial page. "Forgive me and forget my manners."

At the Tammany Fourth of July celebration there will, it is announced by that justly renowned organization, be music by the Tammany Glee Club. Will Mr. Murphy, the well known soloist of New York and Baltimore, have the heart to sing?

"Jim" Smith stood out to the bitter end. Will he now bow down to what he considers the graven image of ingratitude?

The French army has ruled against the Bleriot monoplane. Chavez, Molant, Miss Quimby and many others were killed in Bleriot machines. Might not a large percentage of aeroplane fatalities be traced to Bleriot's well known failure to regard as of sufficient importance the centre of gravity of his product?

Taxing fat persons in France may add to the gaiety of nations, but it is pretty tough to make a hearty individual out of his food just to keep on the safe side of some lean, hungry looking assessor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Strong spring hinges on screen doors, with a straw hat, form a combination disastrous to the man who wears eyeglasses," remarked one who usually does, but who was thus minus. "The combination works this way: A man opens the door and steps out. He drops the straw hat, his hat, knowing the aeroplane across his face. The hat bumps the edge of his glasses, and the glasses fall from his nose and smash. There is no nosepiece, to my knowledge, strong enough to prevent this. When a man has had his glasses broken twice in this manner, there is only one thing for him to do to break the hoodoo: He must deliberately let the door smash the glasses again. That's what I've done, for I figure the breaking of glasses, like everything else, works by the rule of three."

Young Doctor—What do you suppose I got out of the Senator's will? Old Doctor—Oh, about a thousand dollars—Judge.

The German press describes as Wilbur Wright's "scientific testament" what is believed to be the last letter he wrote, addressed to a well known German airman at his death. The letter is a long and somewhat rambling one, but it is full of the spirit of the age. It says: "Our new aeroplane will represent the development of practically all we have learned since we've been studying the problem of air transportation. Everybody who has ever seen a buzzard flying knows that there must be a method whereby human beings can also remain in the air once they really get themselves aloft. The sole difficulty is that Nature provides lift with the means of soaring without exerting themselves, while humans must devise artificial means of achieving the same result. The real problem now confronting us is to find out whether we, too, like the

birds—once we're in the air—can stay in it indefinitely. The bird can do it. Why shouldn't men?"

Bacon—They say that radishes contain a great deal of iron. I don't know. Declaration read in bed: To show we're independent quite well have a same display at night. But independence, like good looks, is but skin deep. We'll bow the knee to butchers, grocers, waiters, cooks, landlords and bosses. Are we free? (A voice shrieks shrill, in accents hot: "Man, I am married. Free? I'm not!") Turn where you will, do what you may, You'll find that independence seems, Like that old Fourth of July day, One of life's greatest, grandest dreams: Still, let the Bird of Freedom cheer: At least, we dream once every year.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Day of Independence comes. Without the fireworks that we dread; We'll waken to the sound of drums, Declaration read in bed: To show we're independent quite well have a same display at night. But independence, like good looks, is but skin deep. We'll bow the knee to butchers, grocers, waiters, cooks, landlords and bosses. Are we free? (A voice shrieks shrill, in accents hot: "Man, I am married. Free? I'm not!") Turn where you will, do what you may, You'll find that independence seems, Like that old Fourth of July day, One of life's greatest, grandest dreams: Still, let the Bird of Freedom cheer: At least, we dream once every year.

Visitor—What a mourning suit, please, Proprietor—That is the bereavement, may I say, of my mother-in-law. "My mother-in-law," Mr. Brown, show the Light Affliction Department. "TIT-BITS."

UNDER A NERVOUS STRAIN.

Writer Couldn't Always Tell What Roosevelt Would Do Next. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The major objection to T. R. as President was the ever present uncertainty as to what he would "do next," what whim would seize him for the instant, or what momentary impulse he would embody in an executive order, etc. While he was President Providence (that is said to take care of sailors and the United States) was good to us, but it was rather trying to one's nervous system.

We are all good forgetters. Hardly had T. R. become President when he saw a poem by one "Trentham." So he appoints him to fill his name Commissioner of Pensions (that office happening to present at the moment a convenient vacancy). He happened to hear a lecture on reformed spelling. He issued an executive order changing the spelling of the language, and (as this writer happens to know) the departmental spelling was actually changed everywhere for about seven days, until something else interested T. R. and he forgot all about it, and things drifted back to the normal again. He read a novel in which some horrible things were made to occur in a packing factory. T. R. at once issued a proclamation against one of our foremost American industries, taking the facts as alleged in the novel as proved, which came near destroying that industry. He woke up one morning feeling unwell, and, as he was not very handy, he called on the John R. McLeans, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend and a number of others will be here for several days. Dinners and suppers at the Country Club and Chevy Chase Club will furnish amusement, and the President probably will follow his usual custom and have a few men friends to visit him at the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, the latter the friend of Mr. Taft, will close their house in Massachusetts avenue next week, and with their son Melville Wallace, will spend the summer at Westport, on Lake Champlain. Mrs. Clarence Moore and her children have gone to New York to meet Mrs. Swift, the mother of Mrs. Moore, and they will all proceed to Mrs. Swift's summer home at Fridge's Crossing, Mass., for the summer. Brigadier General John M. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and his niece, Miss Lelia W. Waller, will go to East Gloucester, Mass., the middle of July to visit Brigadier General and Mrs. Anson Mills. Miss Waller and Miss Wilson returned here to-day from a visit in Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are entertaining a house party over the Fourth at their place at Shelburne, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. R. Ogden Chisholm have a party of young people with them over the holiday at their villa at Southampton, Long Island.

PUBLIC DRINKING CUPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The New York Free Cold Water Fountain Society desires to call attention to the new law relating to public drinking cups, and urges individuals to procure for themselves the collapsible aluminum or waxed paper cups, which are equally necessary on railroads or steamboats. While the society's founders are furnished with the legally required bubbling cups, many persons will prefer to use the individual cup, and for such special faucets are provided. JOSEPH H. YOUNG, Secretary and Superintendent. New York, July 3, 1912.

YOURS, BUT CAN YOU GET IT? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A friend of mine and I were arguing about Theodore Roosevelt and W. H. Taft, as to who would get the nomination, at the time the Republican convention was in session. I was saying that Mr. Taft would receive the nomination, and my friend, asserting that Mr. Roosevelt would make more delegates, said: "I will bet you \$5 that Mr. Roosevelt will not get the nomination." Now my friend claims that he won the bet, because Mr. Roosevelt was nominated at a rump convention. Who do you think is winner of the bet, my friend or I? Brooklyn, July 3, 1912. J. H. V. E.

PRIVILEGE TO VOTE FOR "T. R."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The writer is of the opinion that your correspondent, J. B. of Nyack, N. Y., is walking in the dark, as well as others of like calibre who condemn Colonel Roosevelt, but who can give no good reason for so doing.

All true Americans should be reverently thankful for the privilege of voting for Colonel Roosevelt and the things for which he stands. G. E. ANDERSON, Brooklyn, July 1, 1912.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

New York's death rate has been halved since 1906. It is just like Chicago to remark that people can be killed by anything in time.—Rochester Post-Express.

The New York hotel managers and the striking waiters are getting together. Alas, poor public!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New York City, according to recent statistics, consumes one-seventh of all the beer produced in the United States. This seems to call for a revision of the geographies, which put New York in the temperate zone.—Columbia State.

New York is busy testing samples of the fireworks bought for the celebration of the Glorious Fourth, so that the probabilities are that New York this year will have a better show of fireworks than it had last year, and not so big a scandal.—Boston Globe.

New York is all excited over the proposition to erect a monument to Dante, but wouldn't be more up to date to sell stamps for the relief of the great poet's needy descendants?—Washington Post.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, July 3.—The President and Mrs. Taft left here this afternoon at 5:35 o'clock for their summer home at Beverly. They were accompanied by Mr. Herron, the brother of Mrs. Taft, who is connected with the Department of Justice.

Yesterday afternoon the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand called to say goodbye to the President and Mrs. Taft and took tea with them, several of their friends also dropping in. A number of personal friends called to-day to say goodbye for the summer. The President will return to the White House on Monday, and will be accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Herron.

THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, July 3.—The Cabinet is depleted to-day, only one or two of the members remaining in town over the Fourth. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox are at Valley Forge, with the members of their family; Secretary MacVeagh is at Lancaster, on the way to Dublin, N. H.; the Attorney General and the Secretary of War have left for Long Island to remain for a few days, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has also left Washington for a short time. Secretary Fisher will join his family at Silver Lake, and Secretary Nacah has gone to Marton to visit his family.

Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, joined her father at the Portland to-day, and will remain with him several weeks. Later she will go to the Adirondacks.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, July 3.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand left here this morning for Boston, and on Saturday will sail for France. The Italian Ambassador and Marchioness Cusani and their daughter, Donna Beatrice Cusani, went to New York to-day to prepare to sailing for Italy. The Minister from Uruguay and Senora de Pena and their family have gone to Magnolia, Mass., for the summer.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, July 3.—The departure of the President and Mrs. Taft to-day will have the effect of materially depleting the social ranks, though Congress will hold many officials in and near Washington as long as it is in session. The Cabinet members will all return here the first of the week to meet the President. A number of diplomats will also remain here as long as Congress is in session. A large contingent of Representatives and their families will be kept here by Congress. Mrs. Townsend, the John R. McLeans, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend and a number of others will be here for several days. Dinners and suppers at the Country Club and Chevy Chase Club will furnish amusement, and the President probably will follow his usual custom and have a few men friends to visit him at the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, the latter the friend of Mr. Taft, will close their house in Massachusetts avenue next week, and with their son Melville Wallace, will spend the summer at Westport, on Lake Champlain. Mrs. Clarence Moore and her children have gone to New York to meet Mrs. Swift, the mother of Mrs. Moore, and they will all proceed to Mrs. Swift's summer home at Fridge's Crossing, Mass., for the summer. Brigadier General John M. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and his niece, Miss Lelia W. Waller, will go to East Gloucester, Mass., the middle of July to visit Brigadier General and Mrs. Anson Mills. Miss Waller and Miss Wilson returned here to-day from a visit in Pennsylvania.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lenox, July 3.—Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sioane arrived at Elm Court this evening from New York. Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field have arranged an interesting programme of sports at Elm Court for the Fourth.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

For the remainder of the week the city will be deserted, socially speaking, for society has scattered to Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, the New Jersey resorts and the big country estates along the Hudson and on Long Island to celebrate the Fourth. The festive day of July will last over the week end, and all the villas and country places will be filled with guests from to-day until Monday.

The various yacht and country clubs have arranged elaborate programmes for to-day, with regattas, gymkhanas and other sports, followed in the evening by the usual display of fireworks. At Elkwood Park, N. J., the Elkwood Park Steeplechase Association will hold their first of two meetings, and among those who have entered horses are August Belmont, Raymond Belmont, Robert I. Gerry, George de Kay Gilder, Philip Stevenson and many others. The second meet will take place on Saturday. At Cedarhurst, Long Island, the polo tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club begins to-day, to continue until the 15th, and at Oyster Bay the Seawanhauk Corinthian Yacht Club will have a regatta, followed by a celebration in the evening.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb are entertaining a house party over the Fourth at their place at Shelburne, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. R. Ogden Chisholm have a party of young people with them over the holiday at their villa at Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen have left their place at Morristown, N. J., and have gone to the Adirondacks.

Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a small dinner last night at Delmonico's.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice, who was at the Plaza for a few days, returned yesterday to Southampton, Long Island, where she has a house party for the Fourth for her daughter, Miss Mildred Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt are at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, for the season. Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe have gone to the Adirondacks.

Arriving at the Hotel Ashland to-day were Mr. and Mrs. F. Garcia, Miss A. Garcia, and Mrs. C. C. Cowan, Mrs. C. E. Moore, Miss Moore, Mrs. John Terry and Miss Eugenia M. Terry, of New York; John W. Elliot and Charles M. Joyce, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gray, of Rochester, Mass.; and Mrs. W. D. Gray, of Rochester, Mass.; and Mrs. W. D. Gray, of Rochester, Mass.

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EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Various Topics Discussed by American Institute of Instruction.